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IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-37 and add the following new claims:

38. A method of treating a patient having anxiety disorders which comprises administering to said patient an effective amount of a compound of the formula



wherein R_{11} is a straight or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl group having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R_{12} is hydrogen or methyl; and R_{13} is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

39. The method of Claim 38 wherein R_{11} is a straight or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

40. The method of Claim 38 wherein the alkyl group has 4 carbon atoms.

41. The method of Claim 40 wherein the compound is 4-amino-3-(2-methylpropyl) butanoic acid.

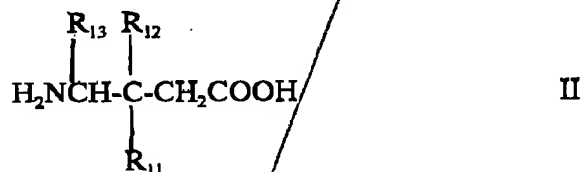
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42. The method of Claim 41 wherein the compound is R-(-)-4-amino-3-(2-methylpropyl) butanoic acid.

43. The method of Claim 41 wherein the compound is S-(+)-4-amino-3-(2-methylpropyl) butanoic acid.

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44. A method of treating a patient having Huntington's Disease which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein R₁₁ is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R₁₂ is hydrogen or methyl; and R₁₃ is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

45. A method of treating a patient having depression disorders which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



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wherein R_{11} is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R_{12} is hydrogen or methyl; and R_{13} is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

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46. A method of treating a patient having psychotic disorders which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein R_{11} is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R_{12} is hydrogen or methyl; and R_{13} is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

47. A method of treating a patient having cerebral ischemia which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



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wherein R_{11} is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R_{12} is hydrogen or methyl; and R_{13} is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

48. A method of treating a patient having Parkinson's Disease which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein R_{11} is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R_{12} is hydrogen or methyl; and R_{13} is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

49. A method of treating a patient having a dyskinesic condition which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula

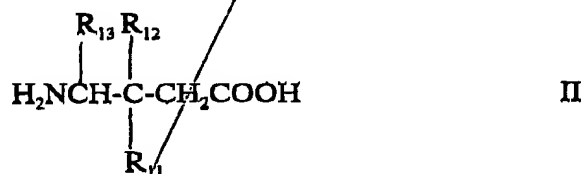


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wherein R_{11} is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R_{12} is hydrogen or methyl; and R_{13} is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

50. A method of treating a patient having a spastic condition which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



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wherein R_{11} is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R_{12} is hydrogen or methyl; and R_{13} is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

51. A method of increasing brain neuronal GABA in a patient which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula

